

 **OBJETIVO**

Ensino
Médio
3.^a série
Laranja-CL

INGLÊS

Teoria
Exercícios
Orientações
de estudo

LIVRO DO
PROFESSOR



Caderno

2

A proposta da língua estrangeira (Inglês) no curso de ensino médio é atender todos os alunos que prestarão vestibulares nas áreas biológicas, exatas e humanas.

Os textos foram previamente selecionados propondo vocabulário com sinônimos em inglês.

Um ponto a ressaltar é a compreensão da leitura, na qual o aluno responderá a perguntas em língua portuguesa. Enfatiza-se, então, o modelo de prova do vestibular da Unicamp.

Outra estrutura apresentada é a interpretação de leitura com testes de múltipla escolha, com alternativas em português ou em inglês.

Este caderno traz os principais assuntos gramaticais, como os verbos anômalos, a voz passiva e o discurso indireto. Além dos exemplos, há exercícios que fixarão as estruturas linguísticas.

A ênfase da proposta de estudo está na compreensão de textos, estruturas gramaticais e ampliação de vocabulário. Além disso, há “fichas-resumo” e tarefas. Conclusão: Cabe ao professor buscar as melhores estratégias de ensino e de motivação dos alunos, visando à ampliação de conhecimentos, ao interesse nos principais vestibulares e à capacitação profissional.

Bom trabalho a todos!

MÓDULO 11

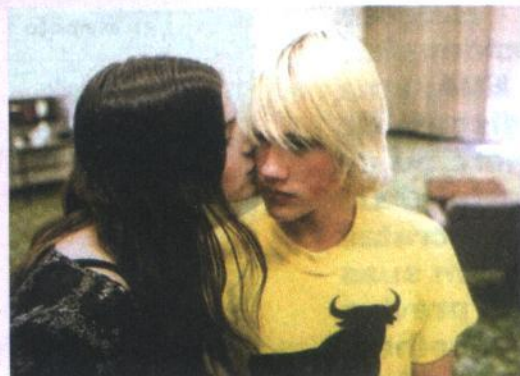
TEXT

RAGING WORDS

Road rage, air rage, computer rage... e você? de que rage você sofre?

ALL THE RAGE:

Today our lives are fast and furious and one result is a new phenomenon called road rage: drivers become so angry that they attack other motorists because of a small offence, such as a rude gesture or a dangerous manoeuvre. There's nothing new about rage, extreme and explosive anger. Our society is changing, however, and examples of road rage are now common. There's also air rage, where people become violent on planes. Experts have discovered that _____ alcohol at high altitudes can cause anti-social behaviour. In any case, people today are impatient and often feel trapped in situations out of their control. This causes check-out rage at the supermarket, computer rage (when a computer doesn't function) and desk or office rage at work.



In fact the word "rage" is all the rage – that means it's very popular – and newspaper invent a new version every day.

ELEPHANTS:

Rage can also cause terrible events such as the Columbine High School massacre in Colorado, in 1999. This inspired Gus Van Sant's film, Elephant, but why did he use that title? The term "the elephant in the room" refers to a problem that no one talks about, but everyone knows exists. Then we have pink elephants and white elephants. People see pink elephants when they are drunk.

A white elephant, on the other hand, is something that is both useless and expensive. This phrase comes from East Asia where people gave their enemies a white elephant in order to ruin them.

(Speak Up)

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

- I. A palavra "rage" significa raiva, ira. Portanto, road rage, air rage e computer rage seriam respectivamente raiva no trânsito, raiva no avião e raiva do computador.

II. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. lives	1	c	a) comportamento
2. angry	2	b	b) irritados
3. gesture	3	f	c) vidas
4. however	4	h	d) inimigos
5. behaviour	5	a	e) tais como
6. trapped	6	i	f) gesto
7. such as	7	e	g) expressão
8. useless	8	j	h) contudo
9. phrase	9	g	i) encurralados
10. enemies	10	d	j) inútil

III. Write the Simple Past, the Past Participle and the translations of the following verbs.

- to become = became – become = tornar-se
- to feel = felt – felt = sentir(-se)
- to drink = drank – drunk = beber
- to mean = meant – meant = significar
- to know = knew – known = saber
- to give = gave – given = dar

IV. Coloque o verbo da oração na forma negativa, mantendo o mesmo sentido.

→ There's nothing new about rage

→ There isn't anything new about rage

V. Procure no texto sinônimos de:

- ordinary = common
- actually = in fact
- quick = fast
- destroy = ruin
- hazardous = dangerous

VI. Preencha a lacuna da frase do texto com a forma correta do verbo to drink e depois traduza-a.

"Experts have discovered that drinking alcohol at high altitudes can cause anti-social behaviour."

Os especialistas descobriram que beber álcool em grandes altitudes pode causar comportamento antissocial.

VII. Give the opposites of

- seldom = often
- slow = quick, fast
- everything = nothing
- peaceful = violent
- cheap = expensive
- friend = enemy

VIII. However.

Translate the different meanings of however in the sentences below.

- It's quite a good article; however too long.

contudo, todavia, porém

- Pay however you like; cheque, cash, credit card; they're all accepted here.

da maneira que

- However fast we drive, we're not going to get there in time;

por mais

IX. Traduza para o português.

"In any case, people today are impatient and often feel trapped in situations out of their control."

De qualquer forma, as pessoas hoje são impacientes e frequentemente sentem-se encurraladas em situações fora de seu controle.

X. Traduza o título do texto.

Palavras de raiva.

XI. Write in English.

1. Devido ao comportamento, alguns motoristas começaram a realizar manobras arriscadas.

Due to the traffic jam, some drivers started performing risky manoeuvres.

2. Ele estava se sentindo irritado pela maneira como tinha sido tratado.

He was feeling angry about the way he had been treated.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. O que significa a expressão "white elephant"? Qual sua origem?

"White elephant" significa elefante branco que é algo inútil e caro. Essa expressão vem da Ásia Oriental onde as pessoas davam para seus inimigos um elefante branco com a intenção de destruí-los.

2. A expressão on the other hand no último parágrafo do texto transmite ideia de _____.

- a) adição
- b) contraste
- c) reciprocidade
- d) exclusão
- e) dúvida

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

3. "I remember that baggy trousers were all the rage some years ago". The underlined expression is closest in meaning to:

- a) a failure
- b) a craze
- c) very uncomfortable
- d) extremely old-fashioned
- e) too pricey

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

ANOTAÇÕES

MODALS – ANOMALOUS VERBS

1. CAN

a) Capacidade, habilidade

She **can** speak five languages. (present)

She **could** play tennis when she was younger. (past)

She **will be able to** translate the text. (future)

b) Permissão

You **can** use my car.

She **can** sit anywhere.

2. MAY

a) Permissão (formal)

May I leave the room, Miss Jones?

You **may** sit down.

b) Possibilidade

There are a lot of clouds. It **may** rain soon.

It **might** get cold.

c) **May** + sujeito + infinitive é usado quando queremos desejar algo a alguém.

May all your dreams come true!

3. MUST = HAVE TO

• Obrigação ou forte necessidade

You { **must**
have to } stop completely at a stop sign. (present)

As he was sick, he **had to** stay at home the whole week. (past)

I'll have to drive home tomorrow. (future)

• Negativas

You { **don't need to**
don't have to } sit here. (ausência de necessidade)

You **mustn't** sit here. (proibição)

4. SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER

• Conselho

You { **should**
ought to
had better } study more.

5. WOULD RATHER

• Preferência

I **would rather** stay home than go to the movies.

6. BE SUPPOSED TO

• Expectativa

Classes **are supposed to** begin at 7:00.

The children **are supposed to** put away their toys.

7. USED TO / BE USED TO

a) Hábito passado

She **used to** spend her holidays at the seaside.

b) Hábito presente

She **is used to** spending her holidays at the seaside.

Observação

Usamos **MAY HAVE, MIGHT HAVE, COULD HAVE, SHOULD HAVE, OUGHT TO HAVE** e **MUST HAVE** + past participle para indicar especulações e suposições sobre o passado.

She { **may have been**
might have been } at the library.

You **could have talked** to your boss.

She { **should have studied**
ought to have studied } harder.

It **must have rained** a lot.

EXERCISES

I. COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH A MODAL AUXILIARY VERB. IN SOME CASES, MORE THAN ONE VERB CAN BE USED.

1. The weather forecast says it may (possibilidade) snow soon.
2. The bride is supposed to (expectativa) wear white.
3. May (desejo) the best team win!
4. You mustn't (proibição) take off your seat belt while the plane is moving.
5. He doesn't have to / doesn't need to (ausência de necessidade) turn here. He can turn at the next intersection.
6. I would rather (preferência) read the book than see the film.
7. John will be able to (capacidade) speak English fluently after spending 6 months in London.
8. The Smiths used to (hábito passado) travel to Europe every other year.
9. The teacher wears something blue every day. She must (dedução) like blue.
10. Drivers should / ought to / had better (conselho) obey the speed limit.

11. Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't have to / don't need to (ausência de necessidade) go to school.
12. May / Can (permissão) I see your passport?
13. All drivers must / have to (obrigação) buckle up.
14. My grandfather is used to (hábito presente) taking a nap after lunch.
15. The kids must (dedução) be hungry. As soon as they got home, they went straight to the fridge.

II. COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF A MODAL AUXILIARY.

1. John got drunk at the party. You shouldn't (oughtn't to) have invited (invite) him.
2. When I arrived at the office she wasn't there. She must have left (leave) earlier.
3. We were robbed last night, but it could have been (be) worse. At least we weren't kidnapped.
4. "How did the fire start?" "Someone may (must) have dropped (drop) a cigarette.
5. When we got to the restaurant there were no free tables. We should (ought to) have reserved (reserve) a table.



No Portal Objetivo

Para saber mais sobre o assunto, acesse o **PORTAL OBJETIVO** (www.portal.objetivo.br) e, em "localizar", digite **ING3M201**

VOCABULARY – MONEY

I. REPLACE EACH WORD OR PHRASE UNDERLINED WITH A WORD OR PHRASE FROM THE LIST WHICH HAS THE **OPPOSITE** MEANING.

CASH / GENEROUS / PROFIT / SAVE /
WELL-OFF / EXPENSIVE / POVERTY / PURCHASE /
TAKE OUT / WORTHLESS

1. I was surprised by how mean Charles was.

generous

2. Janet says that she is very hard up at the moment.

well-off

3. Last year their business made a huge loss.

profit

4. I'd like to pay in £100 please.

take out

5. That part of Spain always seems very cheap to me.

expensive

6. Most people in the city live in great prosperity.

poverty

7. The manager insisted that I paid by cheque.

in cash

8. Some people manage to spend most of their money.

save

9. Jean was able to make only one sale during the morning.

purchase

10. The old painting I found in the loft turned out to be valuable.

worthless

II. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE RESPONSE TO EACH SENTENCE. USE EACH RESPONSE ONCE ONLY.

- a) (6) Who do I make the cheque out to?
b) (3) We seem to be spending a lot of money lately.
c) (10) The house has burnt down! What are we going to do?
d) (1) How much do you want for this drawing?
e) (4) Did you inherit this house?
f) (7) Your dog must have cost a lot of money.
g) (5) Do we still owe the bank any money?
h) (9) How much do you make a year?
i) (8) Can we change money at the hotel to pay the bill?
j) (2) Why are you putting so much money in the bank?

1. Sorry, but it's not for sale.
2. I'm saving up to buy a new motorbike.
3. Perhaps we should try to economise a bit.
4. Yes, my aunt Clara left it to me.
5. Well, we've nearly paid it all back.
6. To JB Woolbury PLC.
7. Actually I got it for nothing.
8. I think they accept travellers cheques anyway.
9. I've got quite a good salary actually.
10. Don't worry, we're insured.

III. MATCH THE WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS.

FEES / INTEREST / TAXES / WAGES / SALARY / RENT /
PENSION / FARE / CASH / CHANGE

1. RENT: money paid for a place to live
2. TAXES: money paid to the government
3. FEES: money paid for professional services
4. CASH: money in coins and notes, not cheques
5. WAGES: money paid to workers by the hour or week
6. INTEREST: money paid as charges on the money you borrow
7. SALARY: money paid to workers for a month's or year's work
8. PENSIONS: money paid to older people who no longer work
9. CHANGE: money returned to you after you pay too much
10. FARE: money paid for a journey by bus, train or plane

IV. MATCH EACH PERSON FROM THE LIST WITH A SUITABLE DESCRIPTION. USE EACH NAME ONCE ONLY.

**ACCOUNTANT / CASHIER / HEIR / MANAGER /
PENSIONER / AGENT / CUSTOMER / INVESTOR /
MISER / SWINDLER**

1. Someone who likes to keep money and not spend it:

miser

2. Someone who inherits money or property:

heir

- c) Someone who runs a bank:

manager

- d) Someone who has retired:

pensioner

- e) Someone who keeps or checks financial records:

accountant

- f) Someone who buys things in a shop:

customer

- g) Someone who pays out money in a bank:

cashier

- h) Someone who represents others in business:

agent

- i) Someone who puts money into a business:

investor

- j) Someone who cheats people out of money:

swindler

V. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE WORD OR PHRASE TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

1. I bought these shoes in the sales. They were a real _____.

a) cheap b) economy c) bargain d) purchase

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

2. If you put your money in the bank, it will earn ten per cent _____.

a) interest b) profit c) deposit d) investment

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

3. John asked his parents if they would pay off his _____.

a) rents b) debts c) accounts d) credits

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

4. Adults have to pay £2.50 to get in, but children under 14 are _____.

a) free b) nothing c) penniless d) open

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

5. I'm interested in this old car. Is it _____?

a) selling b) a sale c) to sell d) for sale

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

6. I'm trying to save for my holidays so I'm _____ some money each week.

a) putting in b) putting aside
c) putting behind d) putting up

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

7. Just a minute! You've forgotten to _____ your cheque!

a) mark b) make c) place d) sign

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

8. I like your computer. How much did it _____ exactly?

a) pay b) cost c) afford d) spend

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

9. The blackmailer asked for the money in used _____.

a) notes b) cheques c) paper d) cash

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: A

10. I gave the assistant £10 and she gave me four pounds _____.

a) rest b) money c) coins d) change

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

TEXT

MUSIC DOWNLOADS

Songwriters and music publishers now earn more money from downloads and broadcasts than they do from CD sales, according to the latest copyright figures. They show that the music business grew last year by almost three per cent.

Most **downloads** are still illegal, bringing no earnings to songwriters and artists. But **income** from legal **downloads** grew by more than fifty per cent last year, according to the MCPS PRS alliance which distributes the rights income. That helps revenue from online and broadcast music to overtake earnings from physical products, such as CDs.

Broadcasting still dominates, but **downloads** are growing fast, helped by online systems, such as Apple's iTunes. Now commercial radio companies are hoping **to take a share** by enabling listeners to download music as they hear it **on the air**. Simon Cole, of UBC media group, which has developed the 'clic' system, claims most music fans are happy to pay, if it is made easy:

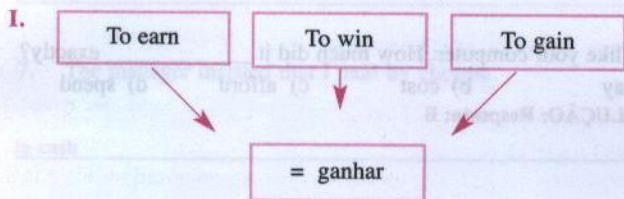
COLE: It's absolutely nothing new that some people will try **to rip off** music and they'll do that however you do it, whether you produce it on CDs or digital files. But if you offer the vast majority of people the chance to get music at a fair price in a way that's easy and efficient, they'll do it that way.

If that faith in human nature is confirmed, the income from downloads is set to grow even faster.

(Torin Douglas, BBC)



EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS



Complete these sentences:

- Now that you're **earning** how about taking me out to dinner?
- They **won** the war, although it cost them millions of lives.
- How much do you **earn**?
- This month's pay increase means that I'll be **earning** \$ 30,000 a year.
- It took a long time for Charles Darwin's theory of evolution to **gain** acceptance.
- After you've **gained** some experience teaching abroad you can come home and get a job.
- Which year was it that Italy **won** the World Cup?
- At college he **gained** a reputation for being a brilliant debater.
- I think you **won** that argument, Peter.
- She **gained** a lot of weight during her pregnancy.

II. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. songwriters	1	c	a) ainda
2. publishers	2	b	b) editores
3. to grow	3	e	c) compositores
4. still	4	a	d) arquivos digitais
5. to enable	5	f	e) crescer
6. digital files	6	d	f) capacitar, permitir

III. Turn into Portuguese:

1. "...according to the latest copyright figures."

"...de acordo com os mais recentes números de direitos autorais."

2. Na última linha do 3.º parágrafo, "... if it is made easy."

"... se ele for facilitado"

IV. "However", como conjunção, significa entretanto.

Porém, no texto (4.º parágrafo), "They'll do that however you do

it" significa como quer que. Quando acompanhado

de adjetivos e advérbios, significa por mais.

Ex.:x

a) However (como quer que) I cook eggs, she refuses to eat.

b) However (por mais) pretty, she is not a friendly person.

c) She has a lot of new clothes. However (entretanto) she wears the old ones.

V. No 4.º parágrafo, "fair price" significa preço justo.

O que significa "fair" nestas orações?

a) He's good at Chemistry and fair at Physics.

(regular)

b) She has fair hair and blue eyes.

(claro)

c) I bought a wooden box and a ceramic bowl at the local craft fair.

(feira)

VI. Combine as expressões abaixo com as definições.

1) downloads (c)

2) income (d)

3) to take a share (b)

4) on the air (e)

5) to rip off (a)

- to steal.
- to enter the market and earn money.
- files (in this case audio) that you can copy from the Internet to save on your computer.
- the money you receive from doing work or from investment.
- as it is broadcast.

VII. Traduza as expressões grifadas:

"That helps revenue from online and broadcast music to overtake earnings from physical products, such as CDs.

revenue = receita

overtake = superar, exceder

VIII. Write in English.

1. De acordo com os mais recentes números, a taxa de inflação subiu rapidamente no mês passado.

According to the latest figures, the inflation rate grew fast last month.

2. Por mais ocupada que esteja, ela vai à feira todas as semanas.

However busy she is, she goes to the fair every week.

3. Este novo teste permitirá que os médicos detectem a doença precocemente.

This new test will enable doctors to detect the disease early.

TEXT COMPREHENSION

- Baseando-se no texto,
 - a renda proveniente da venda de CDs cresceu mais que 50% no ano passado.
 - segundo Simon Cole, as pessoas não se importariam em pagar pelo custo-benefício de um produto.
 - as rádios não permitem que seus ouvintes façam o *download* das músicas transmitidas.
 - não existe renda para artistas e compositores proveniente de *downloads* de músicas.
 - atualmente a maioria dos *downloads* são legais.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

- De acordo com o texto, o par correto de sinônimos é:
 - grew = decreased
 - the majority of = the lack of
 - fast = slow
 - earnings = profits
 - publishers = editors

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

PASSIVE VOICE

Veja estes exemplos:

This castle was built in 1614.

My car was stolen last night.

Usa-se a voz passiva quando não é tão importante **quem** ou o **que** fez a ação.

Forma:

Active voice

A famous writer wrote that book.

sujeito verbo objeto direto

Passive voice

That book was written by a famous writer.

sujeito da verbo agente da
passiva passiva

- O **objeto direto** da voz ativa (that book) transforma-se em **sujeito** da voz passiva.
- O **sujeito** da voz ativa (a famous writer) transforma-se em **agente da passiva**, precedido pela preposição BY.
- Usamos o verbo BE (no mesmo tempo do verbo principal da voz ativa) + PAST PARTICIPLE do verbo principal.

Veja outros exemplos:

A.V.: Waitresses and waiters **serve** customers.

P.V.: Customers **are served** by waitresses and waiters.

A.V.: Shirley **has suggested** a new idea.

P.V.: A new idea **has been suggested** by Shirley.

A.V.: John **will invite** Jennifer to the party.

P.V.: Jennifer **will be invited** to the party by John.

A.V.: They **can't open** the window.

P.V.: The window **can't be opened**.

OBSERVAÇÕES

1

Se o verbo na voz ativa for seguido de preposição, a preposição acompanha o verbo na voz passiva.

Everybody is talking about Jane's divorce.

Jane's divorce is being talked about (by everybody).

2

Verbos com dois objetos (direto e indireto) admitem duas formas de passiva.

Someone gave Jim the money.

OI OD

a) The money was given to Jim.

b) Jim was given the money.

They will give Mary the message.

OI OD

a) The message will be given to Mary.

b) Mary will be given the message.

3

O agente da passiva é normalmente omitido quando não for importante, desconhecido ou óbvio no contexto da oração.

The new hotel will be opened in November.
A decision will not be made until next meeting.

- WITH + instrumento

Usamos WITH para indicar o instrumento usado pelo agente para fazer algo.

Sally was hit BY a boy.

Sally was hit WITH a stone.

The photos were taken BY Paul.

The photos were taken WITH a very cheap camera.

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

EXERCISES

I. Change the following sentences to the Passive Voice.

1. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.

2. Jack will not pay the bill.

The bill won't be paid by Jack.

3. The painters are painting the church now.

The church is being painted by the painters now.

4. Someone has sent Mary some flowers (2 forms).

a) **Some flowers have been sent to Mary.**

b) **Mary has been sent some flowers.**

5. They had to cut down that tree.

That tree had to be cut down.

II. Change the following sentences to the Active Voice.

1. A letter is being written by Tom.

Tom is writing a letter.

2. Other attacks have been planned by terrorists.

Terrorists have planned other attacks.

3. A new hospital is going to be built in this area.

They are going to build a new hospital in this area.

4. The windows are being cleaned by the maid.

The maid is cleaning the windows.

5. All traffic laws must be obeyed.

People must obey all traffic laws.

III. Circle the correct Passive Voice.

1. Pandas _____ from extinction.
a) ought be saved b) should save
c) must to be saved d) should be saved
e) will be save

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2. I _____ a telegram when I answered the door.
a) am handed b) have handed
c) was handed d) will be handed
e) must be handed

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: C

3. I don't mind driving but I prefer _____ by other people.
a) to drive b) to be driven
c) to have driven d) was driven
e) will be driven

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: B

4. How many people _____ in road accidents every month?

- a) is injured b) have injured
c) should be injured d) are injured
e) are been injured

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

5. Go away! I want _____ alone.

- a) to be leave b) to be lived
c) to have left d) to be left
e) to have being left

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

ELVIS FANATIC IN JAIL

We all know of people who are big fans of Elvis Presley. But Julie Wall, from the East Midlands in England, is probably a bigger fan than most. And collecting Elvis records has got her into big trouble, as the BBC's Sunita Nahar reports:

Julie Wall, a cashier in eastern England, had eight thousand of them – practically every song the legendary star ever released. Such was her obsession for collecting any memorabilia of her heart throb, that she stole about a million dollars from her employer, North Kesteven District Council, to fund her habit. Tracy Phillipson is the head of finance: "Well, we're very shocked. Everybody knew that Julie was an Elvis fan. We had no idea it was to this extent".

An internal audit led to Julie Wall's downfall and her vast collection has now been auctioned to pay back some of what she owes. The auctioneer, James Lewis, said the collection could be a record breaker: "It has just been absolutely incredible. We've had hundreds of people on the phone. We've had interest in Japan, from America, from all over Europe, all over the UK. The interest is phenomenal. I've been an auctioneer and valuer for over twenty years and this is the biggest collection of records I think, well, definitely that I've ever handled, but we think it is the biggest private collection of Elvis ever to come on the market, ever".

As for Julie Wall herself, she's been declared bankrupt and is currently serving three years in jail for theft. But unlike the King of Rock and Roll, it's doubtful there'll be a party for her.



EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

VOCABULARY

I. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. jail	1	c	a) disco
2. most	2	g	b) astro
3. to collect	3	i	c) prisão
4. record	4	a	d) roubar
5. to report	5	e	e) relatar
6. eastern	6	j	f) já, alguma vez
7. star	7	b	g) maioria
8. ever	8	f	h) empregador
9. to steal	9	d	i) colecionar
10. employer	10	h	j) parte oriental

II. Translate the title of the text.

Fã de Elvis na prisão.

III. Translate the underlined words and/or expressions from the text.

1. Cashier is a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc.

cashier = caixa

2. The band's latest album will be released next week.

to release = lançar

3. I'm looking for a cloth for cleaning silver. Do you have such a thing?

such(a) = tal

4. The company has agreed to fund my trip to the United States.

to fund = custear

IV. Combine the following expressions with their definitions below.

1.	practically	b
2.	legendary	a
3.	memorabilia	d
4.	heart throb	c

- a) extremely famous.
b) almost.
c) very attractive famous person (usually male).
d) objects which remind a person of something.

V. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

1. "And collecting Elvis records has got her into big trouble ..."

"E coleccionar discos de Elvis a colocou em grande confusão ..."

2. "We had no idea it was to this extent."

"Não tínhamos ideia que fosse (chegasse) até esse ponto."

VI. Match the columns.

ENGLISH			PORTUGUESE
1. audit	1	h	a) mercado
2. to lead to	2	f	b) quanto a
3. over 20 years	3	g	c) duvidoso
4. market	4	a	d) roubo
5. as for	5	b	e) festa
6. theft	7	d	f) levar a
7. doubtful	8	c	g) mais de 20 anos
8. party	9	e	h) auditoria

VII. Complete the following sentences by using the words from the chart.

owe – valuer –
handle – currently – unlike

1. Unlike her sister, she got married very young.
2. The archaeological finds must be handled with tremendous care.
3. John still owes me that \$50 I lent him last year.
4. A valuer is a person whose job is to decide how much money things are worth.
5. Jonathan Brown is currently our Executive Director.

VIII. Combine the following expressions with their definitions below.

1. downfall	d
2. vast	e
3. auctioned	c
4. phenomenal	a
5. bankrupt	b

- a) wonderful, astonishing.
b) penniless, without any money.
c) { sold in a special sale to the person
offering the most money.
d) loss of reputation.
e) huge, very broad in range.

IX. Translate the following excerpts from the text.

1. "... her vast collection has now been auctioned to pay back some of what she owes."

"... sua ampla coleção foi leiloadada para devolver um pouco do que ela deve."

2. "... is currently serving three years in jail for theft."

"... está atualmente passando três anos na prisão por roubo."

X. Translate into English.

1. Algumas das mais valiosas obras de arte serão leiloadas no Reino Unido.

Some of the most valuable works of art will be auctioned in the United Kingdom.

2. Você já ouviu o disco que acabou de ser lançado?

Have you already listened to the record that has just been released?

TEXT COMPREHENSION

1. According to the passage,
 - a) Julie Wall stole money from her employer in order to buy eight thousand Elvis records.
 - b) Julie Wall is currently in jail for having robbed Elvis Presley.
 - c) Julie Wall is currently in prison accused of bankruptcy.
 - d) Julie Wall's been charged with stealing money from North Kesteven District Council.
 - e) James Lewis has the biggest collection of Elvis records.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: D

2. Which of the following alternatives does not refer to a criminal?

- a) arsonist.
- b) blackmailer.
- c) hijacker.
- d) burglar.
- e) sophomore.

RESOLUÇÃO: Resposta: E

ANOTAÇÕES

ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
1. audit	a) mercado
2. to lead to	b) quanto a
3. over 20 years	c) dividido
4. market	d) roubo
5. as for	e) lista
6. itself	f) nível
7. doubtful	g) mais de 20 anos
8. party	h) evidência
9. to be accused of	i) acusado de
10. to be charged with	j) acusado de
11. to be convicted of	k) condenado por
12. to be sentenced to	l) condenado a
13. to be imprisoned for	m) preso por
14. to be released	n) libertado
15. to be set free	o) libertado
16. to be freed	p) libertado
17. to be let go	q) libertado
18. to be let out	r) libertado
19. to be let off	s) libertado
20. to be let out of	t) libertado
21. to be let out of	u) libertado
22. to be let out of	v) libertado
23. to be let out of	w) libertado
24. to be let out of	x) libertado
25. to be let out of	y) libertado
26. to be let out of	z) libertado
27. to be let out of	aa) libertado
28. to be let out of	ab) libertado
29. to be let out of	ac) libertado
30. to be let out of	ad) libertado
31. to be let out of	ae) libertado
32. to be let out of	af) libertado
33. to be let out of	ag) libertado
34. to be let out of	ah) libertado
35. to be let out of	ai) libertado
36. to be let out of	aj) libertado
37. to be let out of	ak) libertado
38. to be let out of	al) libertado
39. to be let out of	am) libertado
40. to be let out of	an) libertado
41. to be let out of	ao) libertado
42. to be let out of	ap) libertado
43. to be let out of	aq) libertado
44. to be let out of	ar) libertado
45. to be let out of	as) libertado
46. to be let out of	at) libertado
47. to be let out of	au) libertado
48. to be let out of	av) libertado
49. to be let out of	aw) libertado
50. to be let out of	ax) libertado
51. to be let out of	ay) libertado
52. to be let out of	az) libertado
53. to be let out of	ba) libertado
54. to be let out of	bb) libertado
55. to be let out of	bc) libertado
56. to be let out of	bd) libertado
57. to be let out of	be) libertado
58. to be let out of	bf) libertado
59. to be let out of	bg) libertado
60. to be let out of	bh) libertado
61. to be let out of	bi) libertado
62. to be let out of	bj) libertado
63. to be let out of	bk) libertado
64. to be let out of	bl) libertado
65. to be let out of	bm) libertado
66. to be let out of	bn) libertado
67. to be let out of	bo) libertado
68. to be let out of	bp) libertado
69. to be let out of	bq) libertado
70. to be let out of	br) libertado
71. to be let out of	bs) libertado
72. to be let out of	bt) libertado
73. to be let out of	bu) libertado
74. to be let out of	bv) libertado
75. to be let out of	bw) libertado
76. to be let out of	bx) libertado
77. to be let out of	by) libertado
78. to be let out of	bz) libertado
79. to be let out of	ca) libertado
80. to be let out of	cb) libertado
81. to be let out of	cc) libertado
82. to be let out of	cd) libertado
83. to be let out of	ce) libertado
84. to be let out of	cf) libertado
85. to be let out of	cg) libertado
86. to be let out of	ch) libertado
87. to be let out of	ci) libertado
88. to be let out of	cj) libertado
89. to be let out of	ck) libertado
90. to be let out of	cl) libertado
91. to be let out of	cm) libertado
92. to be let out of	cn) libertado
93. to be let out of	co) libertado
94. to be let out of	cp) libertado
95. to be let out of	cq) libertado
96. to be let out of	cr) libertado
97. to be let out of	cs) libertado
98. to be let out of	ct) libertado
99. to be let out of	cu) libertado
100. to be let out of	cv) libertado

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

He said, "I study English".

Indirect (Reported) Speech

He said that he studied English.

No discurso indireto (Indirect ou Reported Speech), relatamos as palavras de uma pessoa, sem aspas, fazendo algumas alterações.

OBSERVAÇÃO 1

Quando o verbo **SAID** for seguido de um objeto indireto, usa-se no REPORTED SPEECH **told** + objeto indireto sem **to**.

Exemplo

Jane **said to** her sister, "The baby is crying".

Jane **told** her sister that the baby was crying.

OBSERVAÇÃO 2

Se no DIRECT SPEECH uma pergunta for introduzida por um pronome interrogativo (**who, when, why, where, what, how** etc.), esse pronome se mantém no INDIRECT SPEECH e mudamos os verbos SAID e TOLD para ASKED.

Exemplo

The teacher **said**, "Who broke the window?"

The teacher **asked** who had broken the window.

OBSERVAÇÃO 3

Se não houver um pronome interrogativo no DIRECT SPEECH, usamos IF ou WHETHER no REPORTED SPEECH.

Exemplo

The boss **said**, "Do you speak English?"

The boss **asked** IF (WHETHER) I spoke English.

OBSERVAÇÃO 4

Se o DIRECT SPEECH indicar um pedido ou ordem, mudamos o verbo SAID para TOLD (ORDERED, ASKED, COMMANDED).

Exemplo

The mother **said** to her kids, "Behave yourselves!"

The mother **told** her kids to behave themselves.
asked
ordered
commanded

OBSERVAÇÃO 5

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos tempos verbais. Em geral, o tempo verbal muda para um tempo verbal anterior.

Exemplos

She said, "I **am** too busy". (simple present)

She said (that) she **was** too busy. (simple past)

John said, "I **am writing** a letter".

(present continuous)

John said (that) he **was writing** a letter.

(past continuous)

Peter said, "I **have bought** a car". (present perfect)

Peter said (that) he **had bought** a car.

(past perfect)

Peter said, "I **bought** a car in January".

(simple past)

Peter said (that) he **had bought** a car in January.

(past perfect)

Ann said, "I **will travel** in July". (future)

Ann said (that) she **would travel** in July.

(conditional)

The teacher said, "**Sit down!**" (imperative)

The teacher told his students **to sit down**.

(infinitive)

The teacher said, "**Don't open** your books".

(imperative negative)

The teacher told his students **not to open** their books. (infinitive negative)

OBSERVAÇÃO 6

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos pronomes pessoais e possessivos.

Exemplo

Jennifer said: "Can **I** borrow **your** book?"

Jennifer asked if **she** could borrow **my** book.

OBSERVAÇÃO 7

Ao transformarmos um DIRECT SPEECH em REPORTED SPEECH, fazemos alterações nos demonstrativos e nos advérbios de tempo e de lugar.

Exemplo

Jane said: "**This** castle was built four centuries **ago**".

Jane said (that) **that** castle had been built four centuries **before**.

Principais alterações

now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before
ago	before
next month	the following month
tomorrow	the next day
this	that
these	those
here	there

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS

EXERCISES

I. Change the following sentences to the Passive Voice.

Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

1. He said to Helen, "Sign this form here".

He told Helen to sign that form there.

2. Ben said to the boss, "I got my degree four years ago".

Ben told the boss (that) he had got (gotten) his degree four years before.

3. The weather forecaster said, "The storm may last all night".

The weather forecaster said (that) the storm might last all night.

4. "Why did you leave your job?", she asked.

She asked me (him, her, us...) why I (he, she, we...) had left my (his, her, our...) job.

5. We said to Peter, "Why don't you join us for coffee?"

We asked Peter why he didn't join us for coffee.

6. "Shut the door but don't lock it", she said to us.

She told us to shut the door but not to lock it.

7. The customer said, "Do you accept credit cards?"

The customer asked if (whether) he (they) accepted credit cards.

II. Rewrite the following sentences using Direct Speech.

1. He said he had broken his leg the day before.

He said, "I broke my leg yesterday".

2. The reporter told her that if he had time, he'd call her the following week.

The reporter said to her, "If I have time, I'll call you next week".

3. My neighbors told me they would leave the city the next day.

My neighbors said to me, "We will leave the city tomorrow".

4. Rick said he had quit smoking two months before.

Rick said, "I quit smoking two months ago".

5. The woman told the man not to shout at her.

The woman said to the man, "Don't shout at me!"

6. The student asked the teacher whether he could speak more slowly.

The student said to the teacher, "Can you speak more slowly?"

7. The clerk asked me what my last name was.

The clerk asked me, "What is your last name?"



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ANOTAÇÕES

VOCABULARY

1. { to supply
to refuel

abastecer

a) The Mississippi river supplies 23% of the USA's drinking water.

b) You have to stop at the next gas station to refuel.

2. { abortion
miscarriage

aborto

a) She was pregnant but unfortunately had a miscarriage.

b) Abortion clinics are legal in Florida.

3. { to think
to find

achar

a) We think it's going to snow.

b) Did you find what you were looking for?

4. { to admit
to hire

admitir

a) She has admitted I was right.

b) My company must hire new employees.

5. { high
tall
loud

alto

a) The music is too loud.

b) The summer temperatures in the northeast of Brazil are very

high.

c) Volleyball players are usually very tall.

6. { birthday
anniversary

aniversário

a) My parents' anniversary is on May 2nd. They got married in 1970.

b) My sister's birthday is tomorrow.

7. { to erase
to put out
to turn off

apagar

a) These firemen put out the fire.

b) Why did you erase what was written?

c) Could you please turn off the light?

8. { to get beaten
to pick up
to catch
to suffer

apanhar

a) I caught a terrible cold.

b) I'm sure you don't want to get beaten.

c) They'll pick me up there at 11 o'clock.

d) She suffered to solve that Physics question.

9. { to point
to sharpen } ⇒ **apontar**

- a) You'd better **sharpen** your pencil.
- b) Those strange people were **pointing** at me.

10. { to enjoy
to take advantage of } ⇒ **aproveitar**

- a) My brother **enjoyed** the winter vacation a lot.
- b) If I were you, I would **take advantage of** that opportunity.

11. { to fix
to clean up
to find
to get into } ⇒ **arrumar**

- a) She's eventually **found** a boyfriend.
- b) Call someone **to fix** the dishwasher.
- c) Your room is filthy. **Clean** it **up**.
- d) Don't **get into** trouble.

12. { signature
subscription } ⇒ **assinatura**

- a) I renewed the **subscription** to the magazine.
- b) I need my brother's **signature** on these documents.

13. { to throw
to shoot } ⇒ **atirar**

- a) The robber started **shooting** when the girl left the house.
- b) The children **threw** a stone at the window.

14. { ago
behind
after } ⇒ **atrás**

- a) I met my boyfriend two years **ago**.
- b) Why don't you go **after** him?
- c) The newspaper is **behind** the sofa.

15. { candy
bullet } ⇒ **bala**

- a) My grandchildren love **candies**.
- b) Don't worry! There are no **bullets** in the gun.

16. { bank
bench
stool } ⇒ **banco**

- a) I like to sit on the park **benches** to feed the pigeons.
- b) You need to save money. Deposit some in the **bank**.
- c) I was sitting on the bar **stool** having some Coke.

17. { to beat
to spank
to knock
to slam
to whip } ⇒ bater

- a) I whip the cream and then you make the cake.
- b) I don't want you to spank your children!
- c) She's knocked on the door three times but nobody answered.
- d) He was so angry that he slammed the door.
- e) The heart is still beating.

18. { drums
battery } ⇒ bateria

- a) I can't start the car. I need a new battery.
- b) My son likes to play the drums.

19. { good evening
good night } ⇒ boa noite

- a) Good night ! I'll see you tomorrow.
- b) Good evening ! How are you?

20. { jail
chain } ⇒ cadeia

- a) The criminal was put in jail.
- b) A chain reaction is a set of related events in which each event causes the next one.

21. { applicant
candidate } ⇒ candidato

- a) He will be a candidate for mayor next year.
- b) How many job applicants do you have?

22. { cinnamon
shin } ⇒ canela

- a) Cinnamon is a spice used to flavour several dishes.
- b) He was playing soccer when he injured his shin.

23. { to count on
to count
to tell } ⇒ contar

- a) Eventually, she told me the truth.
- b) If you have any trouble, you can count on me.
- c) Start counting from 1 to 10.

24. { carnation
clove
clavichord } ⇒ cravo

- a) We don't see clavichords very often nowadays.
- b) Carnations are her favorite flowers.
- c) I can't stand the smell of cloves.

3ª SÉRIE DO ENSINO MÉDIO
ORIENTAÇÃO DO PROFESSOR PARA ESTUDO EM CASA

INGLÊS

FRENTE 1

MÓDULO 3

Livro 1 – Capítulo 15 – Página 44

Exercícios:

Básicos: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 e 15

Avançados: 4, 9, 11, 12 e 14

MÓDULO 6

Livro 1 – Capítulo 16 – Página 46

Exercícios:

Básicos: 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17 e 19

Avançados: 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 e 20

MÓDULO 9

Livro 1 – Capítulo 17 – Página 48

Exercícios:

Básicos: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37 e 42

Avançados: 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40 e 41



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